UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/642
S/24780
9 November 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda items 61, 62 and 69

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Letter dated 9 November 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to forward to you herewith a letter to the Governments, political parties and parliaments of all countries adopted at the Joint Meeting of the Government, Political Parties and Organizations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 27 October 1992 (see annex I), and the memorandum of 28 October 1992 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (see annex II).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annexes circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 61, 62 and 69, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) PAK Gil Yon
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX I

Letter to the Governments, political parties and parliaments of all countries adopted at the Joint Meeting of the Government, Political Parties and Organizations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 27 October 1992

Governments, political parties and parliaments of all countries that cherish justice and peace,

A grave situation is being created again on the Korean peninsula as the United States of America and the south Korean authorities have agreed to resume the anti-peace, anti-reunification "Team Spirit" joint military manoeuvres and have begun their preparations.

The Government, political parties and organizations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held a Joint Meeting to cope with this situation, at which they discussed measures to put a stop to the large-scale "Team Spirit" exercises and adopted a letter to Governments, political parties and parliaments of all countries in the world.

The Joint Meeting appreciated the fact that a new phase of détente had opened on the Korean peninsula amidst the great changes that had taken place in the international situation of late and that multi-channeled dialogues were under way between the North and the South to seek reconciliation and unity, and, at the same time, expressed deep apprehension over the decision of the United States and the South Korean authorities to resume "Team Spirit", a nuclear war rehearsal, citing the fictitious "nuclear problem" of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Joint Meeting charged that their decision to resume the provocative "Team Spirit" exercises was a criminal act wantonly violating the historic "Agreement on reconciliation, non-aggression, cooperation and exchange between the North and the South" and the "Joint Declaration on the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula" adopted and effectuated at the North-South high-level talks and an open provocation to rupture the pressing North-South dialogues.

The Joint Meeting branded the resumption of the "Team Spirit" war manoeuvres as a most dangerous military adventure to push the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war and reduce the North-South relations back to the original state of confrontation before the adoption of the Agreement, and urged the United States and the South Korean authorities to promptly revoke the decision to resume the manoeuvres.

The cold war has ended in the world. Moreover, the North and the South of the Korean peninsula have committed themselves to reconciliation, non-aggression, cooperation and exchange and are on the verge of implementing the commitments, and they have agreed to remove the danger of nuclear war through the Joint Declaration on denuclearization. Therefore, there are no

grounds for the United States and the South Korean authorities to stage "Team Spirit".

If the United States and the South Korean authorities defiantly stage the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises despite our principled demand for the cancellation of the unreasonable measure to resume them, this would render the situation on the Korean peninsula extremely tense and grave and would set back all the hard-won dialogues between the authorities of both sides, including the North-South high-level talks, which have been showing signs of progress.

As is universally known, it was due to the "Team Spirit" exercises that previous multi-channeled North-South dialogues on the Korean peninsula became abortive or were suspended overnight without any fruition.

We do not want tension and confrontation to increase on the Korean peninsula, but want only reconciliation, unity, peace and reunification.

This is the desire of not only the Korean people but of the peace-loving people in Asia and the world.

As far as the "nuclear problem" that the United States and the South Korean authorities used as a pretext to resume the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises is concerned, it is a nonsense which does not stand to reason.

It was before the inspection of our nuclear facilities by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) began that the United States and the South Korean authorities suspended "Team Spirit" for this year in the face of our just demand and sincere efforts.

It does not stand to reason to take the "nuclear problem" as a pretext for the resumption of "Team Spirit" now when the integrity and peaceful nature of the nuclear policy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are being proved, as we have signed the Nuclear Safeguards Accord and a series of irregular inspections was made of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The "nuclear problem", loudly spoken of by the United States and the South Korean authorities, was not a problem that cropped up in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, but a fiction invented by the United States for its sinister political purpose.

The nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula resulted from the introduction of nuclear weapons in south Korea by the United States and, accordingly, the main thing in solving the nuclear problem here is to get the United States nuclear weapons withdrawn from south Korea and remove the fear of a nuclear threat to the Korean nation.

While persistently dodging the inspection to verify whether the United States nuclear weapons have been withdrawn from South Korea or not, the United

States and the South Korean authorities are going to resume "Team Spirit", as harmful to the North-South dialogues as a cancer, raising a hue and cry over the fictitious "nuclear suspicion" against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which is undergoing IAEA inspection. This shows that the United States seeks a sinister purpose.

For the United States and the South Korean authorities to resume the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises, after all, shows that the United States Asia strategy, an offspring of the cold war era, has not changed, and this poses a great threat to peace and security in the Korean peninsula and the rest of the world.

The Government, political parties and public organizations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, expressing great resentment at the moves of the United States and the South Korean authorities to increase the tensions on the Korean peninsula, hope that the Governments, political parties and parliaments of all countries of the world will pay deep attention to it and send active support and encouragement to the just cause of the Korean people against "Team Spirit" and for the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

ANNEX II

Memorandum of 28 October 1992 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Nuclear war exercises and dialogue are incompatible.

Dialogue is for reconciliation and peace, and nuclear war exercises seek mistrust and confrontation.

It is an indisputably self-evident fact that dialogue cannot make headway successfully while a military war game is going on against one side of the dialogue.

Proceeding from its country- and nation-loving position to realize the ongoing North-South dialogue by all means so as to inspire fellow countrymen with the bright prospect of reunification, our Republic has strongly urged the United States and the South Korean authorities to scrap the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises, ever since the first days of the exercises staged on the Korean peninsula.

Despite our consistent objection, the United States and the South Korean authorities have so far gone ahead with their "Team Spirit" joint military exercises, which only resulted in the repeated suspension of the painfully arranged North-South dialogues.

Fortunately, however, they called off the "Team Spirit" joint military manoeuvres this year, which enabled the North-South high-level talks to continue uninterrupted, leading to the adoption and effectuation of the historic agreements between the North and the South and to the formation and operation of the joint committees.

But at this practical stage when the inter-Korean Agreement is to be implemented, the United States and the South Korean authorities have openly announced their plan to resume this war game next year.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea considers that the attempts on the part of the United States and the South Korean authorities to resume the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises, a nuclear attack rehearsal against one side of the dialogue, are a flagrant violation of the inter-Korean Agreement and the Joint Declaration on denuclearization and that they are machinations designed to intentionally wreck the North-South dialogues by returning the situation on the Korean peninsula to the original state of confrontation, and it therefore issues this memorandum, exposing the criminal inside plot of such war exercises.

1. The "Team Spirit" joint military exercises are the offspring of the Asia policy of the United States

The United States has regarded having Asia in its grip as vital for its strategy of world domination and has taken the Korean peninsula as its all-important military stronghold.

The United States holds that the "keynote of the United States Asia military policy" is to make South Korea its military strongpoint and that South Korea, along with Europe, should become the "first line of the United States strategy", and therefore control of the Korean peninsula is the "important task of the Asia policy" (27 March 1982, South Korean "Radio No. 1").

After its defeat in the Viet Nam war in the mid-1970s, the United States pursued the policy of further tightening its military control of South Korea in a bid to retain its position in the Asia-Pacific region.

Accordingly, since 1976, the United States and South Korea have staged their joint military manoeuvres, codenamed "Team Spirit", annually.

Entering the 1980s, the Reagan Administration escalated the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises in line with the new strategic policy concept of attaching greater importance to the Korean peninsula. Thus, this war game has further developed into a nuclear war rehearsal simulating an all-out war.

Commenting on this, the South Korean magazine Security Affairs, in its May 1981 issue, wrote that with the advent of the Reagan Administration, the importance of the overseas military bases, including those in South Korea, had been re-evaluated to be greater and that a higher dimension had been added to the position and nature of the "Team Spirit" exercises, and therefore the intensified "Team Spirit" manoeuvres only indicated that South Korea's place had been upgraded to be no less than that of NATO.

Reunification Review, a magazine published in Japan, said in its July 1991 issue that "the employment of the doctrine of the air-land battle since 1983 has changed the nature of the 'Team Spirit' exercises from the passive defensive pattern to the active counter-offensive pattern".

As seen in the above, the "Team Spirit" joint exercises are a nuclear war rehearsal which has been escalated under the pretext of providing "protection by nuclear umbrella" and, in pursuance of the policy intention of the United States, openly targeting our Republic.

The "Team Spirit" manoeuvres staged by the United States and the South Korean authorities for the last 16 years aggravated tensions on the Korean peninsula and laid grave obstacles to peace and reunification.

Since the United States and the South Korean authorities forwent their annual "Team Spirit" joint military exercises this year, we expected that

these military exercises would not be resumed again, in step with the spirit of the North-South dialogue developing on the Korean peninsula.

However, at the recent "24th annual security consultative meeting", the United States and the South Korean authorities agreed to resume the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises, put on hold the "second-phase reduction programme" of the United States troops occupying South Korea and to station in South Korea the "rapid deployment deterrent force" to attack the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It is only too clear that the United States intends to maintain its hold on South Korea as its military stronghold and that the "Team Spirit" war game is staged as a card to create the atmosphere and environment serving such an intention.

All the aforementioned facts show that the "Team Spirit" joint manoeuvres are motivated by the anachronistic Asia stategy of the United States to establish its military domination over the Asia-Pacific region with South Korea as its stronghold.

2. The "Team Spirit" war game is a nuclear war rehearsal

The "Team Spirit" war game is a war rehearsal clearly simulating nuclear war in its nature, scale and substance.

The "Team Spirit" joint military exercises are as good as a nuclear war rehearsal, because the exercises take place in the biggest nuclear arsenal in the Far East.

In South Korea, there is underground nuclear storage, as well as nuclear bases with optional access for nuclear-powered aircraft carriers and nuclear-propelled submarines and various types of aircraft capable of transporting nuclear weaponry. There is also the "nuclear programme operational unit" assigned to analyse the targets of nuclear attack and work out a nuclear-launching programme, as well as the "rapid nuclear reaction unit" that controls nuclear weapons on a round-the-clock action standby, capable of unleashing nuclear weapons within five minutes "in case of emergency".

Recently, the United States and the South Korean authorities have talked about the "declaration on the absence of nuclear weapons" and the "declaration on the withdrawal of tactical nuclear weapons", but the presence of nuclear weapons in South Korea is borne out by the testimonies of witnesses.

Jong Ju Yong, former honourary chairman of South Korea's Hyundai conglomerate, said that he "undertook a top-secret project of building storage for atomic bombs for the United States forces and supervised the construction on the spot". (South Korean newspaper Seoul Sinmun and Japanese newspaper Asahi Shimbun, 6 March 1992)

A South Korean monthly magazine Mal reported in its September 1992 issue that Kwak Ja Mun, former translation and liaison officer of the United States military technical support office at the United States naval base in Chinhae, and Bae Won Su, a liaison officer for management at the Chinhae base for nuclear-powered submarines, testified that the project to install facilities for calls by nuclear-powered submarines at the Chinhae wharf started in spring 1979, and that even now such facilities at the Chinhae port continue to be overhauled and refurbished, while the nuclear-powered United States submarines frequent the port.

In particular, they said that "during the period from 1979 to 1982" when the "Team Spirit" manoeuvres were held, "nuclear-powered United States submarines loaded with strategic nuclear weapons have called at the port over 40 times" and they "frequent there even in ordinary times".

According to their testimonies, the tactical nuclear weapons to be loaded onboard such nuclear-powered submarines as "Los Angeles" and "Sturgeon" calling at Chinhae are the nuclear payload-charged "Tomahawk" cruise missiles. These missiles are charged with 200 kilotons of nuclear payload, their explosive power being 20 times as great as that of the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima and 10 times as great as that dropped on Nagasaki.

Moreover, one nuclear-powered assault submarine calling at this base can be loaded with 12 to 17 nuclear missiles, and one such submarine would be capable of burning the major cities throughout North Korea to ashes.

It is exceedingly obvious that a war game taking place on such nuclear arsenals is a nuclear war rehearsal.

The composition of the forces involved in the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises proves that the exercises are a nuclear war rehearsal.

Involved in the "Team Spirit" joint military manoeuvres are the United States "nuclear strategic command", responsible mainly for commanding nuclear warfare; a squadron of the United States seventh fleet aircraft carriers, dubbed the "moving nuclear base"; B-52 strategic bombers, one of the "three pillars" of the United States strategic nuclear armaments; and the E-4 total war command aircraft, specifically designed and manufactured for the onboard command of a total nuclear war by the President and the Defense Department of the United States.

A retired United States admiral, Larocque, said in March 1983 that the United States strategic command took part for the first time in the "Team Spirit 83" joint military manoeuvres, which involved the aircraft carrier "Enterprise" simulating a nuclear war. (Korea News Service, 23 March 1983, Tokyo)

The Reunification Review pointed out in its April 1984 issue that "as the recent 'Team Spirit' exercises show, each time exercises take place, new types of nuclear weapons are introduced into South Korea and the exercises are staged for the 'pliable deployment and use' of these weapons. In view of this

fact, the possible number of nuclear weapons to be deployed in South Korea far surpasses the actual number of these weapons".

Such a nuclear war rehearsal as has been staged on the Korean peninsula is fraught with great and real danger because the use of the nuclear weapons at any time depends on the decision of the field commander.

A Japanese magazine, Kunzi Minron, reported in its July 1987 issue that the nuclear weapons have "the key role to play in ... attack, and the dangerous possibility is that a unilateral unnotified nuclear attack might be launched by the commander of the United States forces in South Korea."

The New Korea Times of 19 March 1988 reported that the "Team Spirit" joint military manoeuvres conducted annually on the Korean peninsula simulate a nuclear war, which is the red signal of danger indicating the high possibility that the Korean peninsula may become the source of a nuclear war.

Even the South Korean press circles say that the "Team Spirit" exercises are "a comprehensive war game simulating not only a conventional war but also a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula" (Journal Yonsei Chunchu, 26 October 1987).

It is clear from all the facts that the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises are nothing but an adventurous nuclear war rehearsal.

3. The "Team Spirit" joint military exercises are offensive exercises aimed at our Republic

The United States and the South Korean authorities leave no stone unturned in an attempt to conceal the criminal nature of the "Team Spirit" joint military manoeuvres taking place in South Korea.

They vociferously advertise their "Team Spirit" joint military exercises as "defensive" ones, but the scale and composition of the forces and military hardware involved in the manoeuvres, as well as the pattern, substance and duration of the exercises, prove that the exercises are military manoeuvres to launch a pre-emptive attack on our Republic, one side to the dialogue.

The United States introduces an enormous number of troops and military matériel from the United States mainland, Guam and Okinawa into South Korea and conducts exercises jointly with South Korea, including landing, river-crossing and surprise-attack operations simulating strikes at the rear heartland areas, including missile attacks, nuclear bomb dropping and parachuting of the airborne strike commando units. These military manoeuvres are intended to attack the other side, not to prevent any possible incoming attack.

An Australian nuclear expert, Peter Hays, told a citizens' public hearing on 24 February 1989 that "the 'Team Spirit' is apparently an offensive war game from the military point of view" (South Korean newspaper Phyonghwa Shinmun, 2 March 1989).

The "Team Spirit" joint military exercises are completed and continuously supplemented through operational combat actions designed to launch overall attacks on the front and the rear in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea simultaneously.

The monthly, Korean Affairs a magazine published in Japan, wrote in its May 1984 issue that "the first point to be noted on the 'Team Spirit' manoeuvres is that the war game is the test of a limited nuclear war to be unfolded on the Korean peninsula".

In an address to the meeting of United States and South Korean defence industrialists on 7 April 1987, at Seoul Livsey, the then commander of the United States-South Korea combined forces said that "in case of emergency on the Korean peninsula the United States forces will attack deeply into the heart of the North".

The Japanese magazine Kunji Minron said in its July 1987 issue that the "air-land battle" based on the in-depth attack is meant to launch intensive attacks through electronic warfare by the airborne fire and artillery fire centring on nuclear weapons and by technical units on the front, rear and heartland areas of the other side simultaneously.

A Japanese military commentator Shoji Fukuyoshi said in his article entitled "The United States nuclear war plan in Korea" that "the use of nuclear weapons is possible if the 'air-land battle' doctrine is applied on the Korean peninsula. And the United States does not rule out the possibility of the first use of nuclear weapons" (Reunification Review, July 1991).

This proves that the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises simulating a nuclear war rehearsal are intended to attack the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The attempts of the United States and the South Korean authorities to resume the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises are an outrageous violation of the inter-Korean Agreement and the Joint Declaration on denuclearization.

The inter-Korean Agreement and the Joint Declaration on denuclearization are historic agreements whereby the North and the South have solemnly pledged before their fellow countrymen and the world to achieve reconciliation and unity, refrain from fighting and eliminate the danger of a nuclear war, and therefore neither side can violate or nullify these agreements at will.

The United States and the South Korean authorities must take the decisive step of rescinding their decision to resume the "Team Spirit" war manoeuvres.

If the United States and the South Korean authorities go ahead with the "Team Spirit 93" joint military exercises, despite our protest and warning, they will have to be held totally responsible for the consequences arising therefrom.

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/643
S/24781
9 November 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda items 69, 88 and 117
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE
ECONOMIC REHABILITATION OF ANGOLA
FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS
ANGOLA VERIFICATION MISSION

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 6 November 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I enclose a copy of a statement by the European Community and its member States on the situation in Angola, issued in London on 4 November 1992 (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 69, 88 and 117, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) D. H. A. HANNAY

ANNEX

Statement on Angola issued by the European Community and its member States on 4 November 1992

The European Community and its member States, recalling their statement of 22 October 1992, express their grave concern about recent events in Angola and deplore the violence over the weekend of 31 October and 1 November 1992, which claimed so many lives. The European Community and its member States support the continued involvement of the United Nations in the peace process in Angola and call on all parties to abide by Security Council resolution 785 (1992) of 30 October 1992 and to respect the cease-fire negotiated through the good offices of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the night of 1 November 1992. The only hope for peace in Angola is for both sides to refrain from violence and to continue to implement the peace agreements embodied in the Bicesse Accords, in particular as regards the demobilization and confinement of their troops and collection of their weapons, the formation of the unified national armed force and the creation of the conditions allowing the holding of a second ballot in the presidential election. The European Community and its member States will hold responsible any party that obstructs the peace process, to which all parties have committed themselves and which has been democratically endorsed by the Angolan people.

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/644
10 November 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 98

INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Report of the Fourth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Khalid Mohammad AL-BAKER (Qatar)

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations". At the same meeting, the Assembly decided to allocate the item to the Fourth Committee.

2. At its 2nd meeting, on 6 October, the Fourth Committee decided to hold a general debate covering agenda items 18, 98, 99, 100 and 12, 101, and 105, on the understanding that individual proposals on matters covered by those items would be considered separately.

3. The Fourth Committee considered item 98 at its 2nd to 8th meetings, between 6 October and 3 November (see A/C.4/47/SR.2-8). The general debate on the items referred to above, including the present item, took place at the 3rd to 7th meetings, between 13 and 22 October.

4. At the 2nd meeting, on 6 October, the Rapporteur of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples made a statement in which he gave an account of the relevant activities of the Special Committee during 1992 and drew attention to chapter VIII of the report of that Committee relating to item 98 (A/47/23 (Part IV)) 1/ containing, inter alia, the related

---

1/ To be incorporated in Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/47/23).

draft resolution submitted by the Committee for the consideration of the Fourth Committee.

5. The Fourth Committee also had before it the report of the Secretary-General relating to the item (A/47/473).

6. At its 8th meeting, on 3 November, the Fourth Committee adopted the draft resolution contained in paragraph 10 of chapter VIII of the report of the Special Committee (A/47/23 (Part IV)) by a recorded vote of 129 to none, with 3 abstentions (see para. 7). 2/ The voting was as follows: 3/

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rice, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

2/ The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a statement in explanation of vote.

3/ Subsequently, the delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE FOURTH COMMITTEE

7. The Fourth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations 4/ and the action taken by the Committee in respect of that information,

Having also examined the report of the Secretary-General on the question, 5/

Recalling its resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, in which it requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted to the Secretary-General in accordance with Article 73 e of the Charter and to take such information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Recalling also its resolution 46/63 of 11 December 1991, in which it requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII),

Stressing the importance of timely transmission by the administering Powers of adequate information under Article 73 e of the Charter, in particular in relation to the preparation by the Secretariat of the working papers on the Territories concerned,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations; 4/

4/ A/47/23 (Part IV), chap. VIII.

5/ A/47/473.

2. Reaffirms that, in the absence of a decision by the General Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory has attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter with respect to that Territory;

3. Requests the administering Powers concerned to transmit or continue to transmit to the Secretary-General the information prescribed in Article 73 e of the Charter, as well as the fullest possible information on political and constitutional developments in the Territories concerned, within a maximum period of six months following the expiration of the administrative year in those Territories;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that adequate information is drawn from all available published sources in connection with the preparation of the working papers relating to the Territories concerned;

5. Requests the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/645
11 November 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 99

ACTIVITIES OF THOSE FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND OTHER INTERESTS WHICH IMPEDE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES IN TERRITORIES UNDER COLONIAL DOMINATION AND EFFORTS TO ELIMINATE COLONIALISM, APARTHEID AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

Report of the Fourth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Khalid Mohammad AL-BAKER (Qatar)

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled:

> "Activities of those foreign economic and other interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa".

At the same meeting, the Assembly decided to allocate the item to the Fourth Committee.

2. At its 2nd meeting, on 6 October, the Fourth Committee decided to hold a general debate covering agenda items 18, 98, 99, 100 and 12, 104 and 105, on the understanding that individual proposals on matters covered by those items would be considered separately.

3. At the same meeting, the Fourth Committee decided, without objection and in accordance with established practice, to consider, in conjunction with agenda item 99, chapter VI, of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to military

activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration. 1/

4. The Fourth Committee considered item 99 at its 2nd to 8th meetings, between 6 October and 3 November (see A/C.4/47/SR.2-8). The general debate on the items referred to above, including the present item, took place at the 3rd to 7th meetings, between 13 and 22 October.

5. Also at the 2nd meeting, on 6 October, the Rapporteur of the Special Committee made a statement in which he gave an account of the relevant activities of the Special Committee during 1992 and drew attention to chapter V of the report of the Committee relating to item 99, 1/ as well as the relevant documentation (A/AC.109/1104/1117-1119, 1123 and 1124). The Rapporteur also gave an account of the Committee's consideration, in pursuance of paragraph 14 of General Assembly decision 46/419 of 11 December 1991, of the question of military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and drew attention to chapter VI of the report of the Committee, 1/ as well as the relevant documentation (A/AC.109/1103, 1110 and 1113).

6. At its 3rd meeting, on 13 October, the Fourth Committee granted a request for hearing to Mr. J. A. González-González (A/C.4/47/5). At the same meeting, Mr. González-González made a statement (A/C.4/47/SR.3).

7. At its 8th meeting, on 3 November, the Fourth Committee adopted the draft resolution contained in paragraph 15 of chapter V of the report of the Special Committee (A/47/23 (Part III)) by a recorded vote of 89 to 32, with 8 abstentions (see para. 9). 2/ The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica,

---

1/ See A/47/23 (Part III). To be incorporated in Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/47/23).

2/ Statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Argentina, Austria, Denmark (on behalf also of Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden), the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (on behalf also of the European Community) and the United States of America.

Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Panama, Paraguay, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, Uruguay.

8. At its 8th meeting, on 3 November, the Fourth Committee adopted the draft decision contained in paragraph 12 of chapter VI of the report of the Special Committee (A/47/23 (Part III)) by a recorded vote of 90 to 33, with 7 abstentions (see para. 10). 2/ The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Panama, Paraguay, Republic of Korea, Uruguay.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FOURTH COMMITTEE

9. The Fourth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Activities of those foreign economic and other interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Activities of those foreign economic and other interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa",

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regar to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the item, 3/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as all its other resolutions on this subject, including, in particul , resolution 46/181 of 19 December 1991, endorsing the Plan of Action for the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism, 4/

Reaffirming the solemn obligation of the administering Powers under the Charter of the United Nations to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territories under their

---

3/ A/47/23 (Part III), chap. V.

4/ See A/46/634/Rev.1 of 13 December 1991.

administration and to protect the human and natural resources of those Territories against abuses,

Reaffirming also that those economic and other activities which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and obstruct efforts aimed at the elimination of colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa and in colonial Territories are in direct violation of the rights of the inhabitants and of the principles of the Charter and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Seriously concerned about the activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests which continue to exploit the natural resources that are the heritage of the indigenous populations of the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories in the Caribbean, the Pacific and other regions, as well as their human resources, to the detriment of their interests, thus depriving them of their right to control the resources of their Territories and impeding the realization by those peoples of their legitimate aspirations for self-determination and independence,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final documents of the successive Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries and of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity,

Gravely concerned that certain countries, transnational corporations and international financial institutions have continued their economic relations with South Africa,

Recognizing the crucial and decisive role that the imposition of international sanctions has played in applying the necessary pressure on the South African regime to undertake significant measures towards the eradication of apartheid,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the item; 3/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories to self-determination and independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of their Territories, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests;

3. Reiterates that any administering or occupying Power that deprives the colonial peoples of the exercise of their legitimate rights over their natural resources or subordinates the rights and interests of those peoples to foreign economic and financial interests violates the solemn obligations it has assumed under the Charter of the United Nations;

4. Reaffirms its concern over the activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests which continue to exploit the natural resources that are the heritage of the indigenous populations of the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories in the Caribbean, the Pacific and other regions, as well as their human resources, to the detriment of their interests, thus depriving them of their right to control the resources of their Territories and impeding the realization by those peoples of their legitimate aspirations for self-determination and independence;

5. Condemns the activities of those foreign economic and other interests in the colonial Territories which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and the efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination;

6. Strongly condemns the collaboration with the South African regime by certain countries as well as transnational corporations that continue to make new investments in South Africa and supply the racist regime with armaments, nuclear technology and all other materials that are likely to buttress it and thus aggravate the threat to peace in the region;

7. Calls upon all States to maintain the existing measures against the apartheid regime as specified in the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, annexed to General Assembly resolution S-16/1 of 14 December 1989;

8. Calls once again upon all Governments that have not yet done so to take, in accordance with the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories that are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments that run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories;

9. Calls upon those oil-producing and oil-exporting countries that have not yet done so to take effective measures against the oil companies concerned so as to terminate the supply of crude oil and petroleum products to the racist regime of South Africa;

10. Reiterates that the exploitation and plundering of the marine and other natural resources of colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories by foreign economic interests, in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, are a grave threat to the integrity and prosperity of those Territories;

11. Invites all Governments and organizations of the United Nations system to take all possible measures to ensure that the permanent sovereignty of the peoples of colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories over their natural resources is fully respected and safeguarded;

12. Urges the administering Powers concerned to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the peoples of the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories to their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources, and requests the administering Powers to take all necessary steps to protect the property rights of the peoples of those Territories;

13. Calls upon the administering Powers concerned to ensure that no discriminatory and unjust wage systems or working conditions prevail in the Territories under their administration and to apply in each Territory a uniform system of wages to all the inhabitants without any discrimination;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to continue, through all means at his disposal, to inform world public opinion of those activities of foreign economic and other interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

15. Appeals to mass media, trade unions and non-governmental organizations, as well as individuals, to continue their efforts for the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and in the struggle against apartheid and the mobilization of international public opinion against the policy pursued by the South African apartheid regime and to oppose the relaxation of existing measures against the regime, in order to accelerate the process of constitutional change with the aim of establishing a united, democratic and non-racial South Africa;

16. Decides to continue to monitor closely the situation in the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories so as to ensure that all economic activities in those Territories are aimed at strengthening and diversifying their economies in the interest of the indigenous peoples and at promoting the economic and financial viability of those Territories, in order to facilitate and accelerate the exercise by the peoples of those Territories of their right to self-determination and independence;

17. Requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

* * *

10. The Fourth Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

1. The General Assembly, having considered the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to an item on the agenda of the Special Committee entitled "Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples" 5/ and recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to military activities in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, reaffirms its strong conviction that military bases and installations in the Territories concerned could constitute an obstacle to the exercise by the people of those Territories of their right to self-determination and reiterates its strong views that existing bases and installations, which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration, should be withdrawn and that no further entrenchment should be condoned.

2. Aware of the presence of such bases and installations in some of those Territories, the General Assembly urges the administering Powers concerned to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against other States, and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

3. The General Assembly reiterates its condemnation of all those military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration that might run counter to the rights and interests of the colonial peoples concerned, especially their right to self-determination and independence. The Assembly once again calls upon the colonial Powers concerned to terminate such activities and to eliminate such military bases in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the Assembly.

4. The General Assembly reiterates that the colonial Territories and areas adjacent thereto should not be used for nuclear testing, dumping of nuclear wastes or deployment of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction.

5. The General Assembly welcomes the important changes taking place in South Africa aimed at facilitating the commencement of substantive constitutional negotiations. The Assembly notes that, these developments notwithstanding, apartheid remains firmly entrenched and that as a result there is a continuing threat to the peace and security of the region.

5/ A/47/23 (Part III), chap. VI.

6. The General Assembly notes with grave concern revelations of covert funding and collusion by the South African regime with certain political organizations and reports of the involvement of its security forces in perpetrating acts of violence.

7. The General Assembly condemns the continued military, nuclear and intelligence collaboration between South Africa and certain countries, which constitutes a violation of the military embargo imposed against South Africa by the Security Council in its resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, and which poses a threat to international peace and security. The Assembly urges the Council to consider, as a matter of urgency, the report of the Security Council Committee established under its resolution 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977 6/ and to adopt further measures to widen the scope of Council resolution 418 (1977) in order to make it more effective and comprehensive. The Assembly calls for an immediate end to all forms of such collaboration. The Assembly further calls for the scrupulous observance of resolution 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984, in which the Council enjoined Member States to refrain from importing armaments from South Africa.

8. The General Assembly considers that the acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability by the South African regime, with its infamous record of violence and aggression, constitutes a further effort on its part to terrorize and intimidate independent States in the region into submission. The Assembly condemns the continuing support to the South African regime in the military and other fields. In this context, the Assembly expresses its concern at the grave consequences for international peace and security of the collaboration between the apartheid system in South Africa and certain Western Powers and other countries in the military and nuclear fields. It calls upon the States concerned to end all such collaboration and, in particular, to halt the supply to the apartheid system of equipment, technology, materials and training enabling the regime to increase its capability to manufacture nuclear weapons.

9. The General Assembly strongly condemns the continuing collaboration of certain countries with the racist regime in the military and nuclear fields and expresses its conviction that such collaboration is in contravention of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa under Security Council resolution 418 (1977) and undermines international solidarity against the apartheid regime. The Assembly thus calls for the termination forthwith of all such collaboration.

10. The General Assembly is particularly mindful in that regard of the Declaration on South Africa, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-seventh ordinary

---

6/ Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1980, document S/14179.

session, held at Abuja, Nigeria, from 3 to 5 June 1991, 7/ the report of the Tenth Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Accra from 2 to 7 September 1991, 8/ and the Communiqué, adopted by the Heads of Government of the countries of the Commonwealth at their meeting held at Harare from 16 to 22 October 1991. 9/

11. The General Assembly urges all Governments, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to provide increased material assistance to the thousands of refugees who have been forced by the oppressive policies of the apartheid regime in South Africa to flee into the neighbouring States and for the purpose of resettlement of those who are returning.

12. The General Assembly deplores the continued alienation of land in colonial Territories, particularly in the small island Territories of the Pacific and Caribbean regions, for military installations. The large-scale utilization of the local resources for this purpose could adversely affect the economic development of the Territories concerned.

13. The General Assembly requests the Secretary-General to continue, through all means at his disposal, to inform world public opinion of the facts concerning the military activities and arrangements in colonial Territories which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

14. The General Assembly requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

7/ See A/46/390, annex II, declaration AHG/Decl.4 (XXVII).

8/ A/46/726-S/23265, annex.

9/ A/46/708, annex.

UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/646
11 November 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
Agenda items 100 and 12

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Report of the Fourth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Khalid Mohammad AL-BAKER (Qatar)

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-seventh session the following items:

"100. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations."

"12. Report of the Economic and Social Council."

At the same meeting, the Assembly decided to allocate to the Fourth Committee agenda item 100, together with chapters I and V (sect. 8) of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/47/3), 1/ which relate to the item.

2. At its 2nd meeting, on 6 October, the Fourth Committee decided to hold a general debate covering agenda items 18, 98, 99, 100, and 12, 101, and 105, on the understanding that individual proposals on matters covered by those items would be considered separately.

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/47/3/Rev.1).

3. The Fourth Committee considered items 100 and 12 at its 2nd to 8th meetings, between 6 October and 3 November (see A/C.4/47/SR.2-8). The general debate on the items referred to above, including the present items, took place at the 3rd to 7th meetings, between 13 and 22 October.

4. At the 2nd meeting, on 6 October, the Rapporteur of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples made a statement in which he gave an account of the relevant activities of the Special Committee during 1992 and drew attention to chapter VII of the report of that Committee relating to item 100 (A/47/23 (Part IV)) 2/ containing, inter alia, the related draft resolution submitted by the Committee for the consideration of the Fourth Committee.

5. During its consideration of the item, the Fourth Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of paragraph 21 of General Assembly resolution 46/65 of 11 December 1991 (A/47/281 and Add.1).

6. At its 3rd meeting, on 13 October, the Fourth Committee granted a request for hearing to Mr. Carlyle Corbin, Working Group of Non-Independent Caribbean Countries of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (A/C.4/47/3). At the 5th meeting, on 20 October, Mr. Corbin made a statement (A/C.4/47/SR.5).

7. At its 8th meeting, on 3 November, the Fourth Committee adopted the draft resolution contained in paragraph 15 of chapter VII of the report of the Special Committee (A/47/23 (Part IV)) by a recorded vote of 93 to 27, with 13 abstentions (see para. 8). 3/ The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali,

---

2/ To be incorporated in Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/47/23).

3/ Statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Argentina, Austria, Denmark (on behalf also of Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden), the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (on behalf also of the European Community) and the United States of America.

Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Greece, Ireland, Japan, New Zealand, Panama, Paraguay, Republic of Korea, Spain, Turkey, Uruguay.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE FOURTH COMMITTEE

8. The Fourth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations",

Having considered the reports submitted on the item by the Secretary-General 4/ and the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 5/

4/ A/47/281 and Add.1.

5/ A/AC.109/L.1785.

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the item, 6/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and resolution 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960, as well as all its other resolutions on this subject, including, in particular, resolution 46/181 of 19 December 1991, endorsing the Plan of Action for the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism, 7/

Recalling also its resolution S-16/1 of 14 December 1989, the annex to which contains the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final documents of the successive Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries and of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity,

Deeply concerned that the objectives of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples have not been fully achieved,

Recognizing that permanent peace and stability in southern Africa can only be achieved when the system of apartheid in South Africa has been eradicated and South Africa has been transformed into a united, democratic and non-racial country, and reiterating therefore that all the necessary measures should be adopted at the present time to bring a speedy end to the apartheid system in the interest of all the people of southern Africa, the African continent and the world at large,

Noting that the large majority of the remaining colonial Territories are small island Territories,

Recalling its resolution 43/189 of 20 December 1988, concerning specific measures in favour of island developing countries,

Bearing in mind the conclusions and recommendations of the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Island Developing Countries and Donor Countries and Organizations, held in New York from 25 to 29 June 1990, 8/

6/ A/47/23 (Part IV), chap. VII.

7/ See A/46/634/Rev.1 of 13 December 1991.

8/ A/CONF.147/5-TD/B/AC.46/4, chap. II.

Recalling relevant resolutions of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee concerning the access of colonial Territories to programmes of the United Nations system,

Noting the assistance extended thus far to colonial Territories by certain specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, and considering that such assistance should be expanded further, commensurate with the pressing needs of the peoples concerned for external assistance,

Stressing the importance of securing necessary resources for funding expanded assistance programmes for the peoples concerned and the need to enlist the support of all major funding institutions within the United Nations system in that regard,

Noting with serious concern the continuing effects of the acts of aggression and destabilization that have been committed by South Africa against neighbouring independent African States,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all the necessary measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full implementation, without further delay, of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly those relating to the extension of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories,

Expressing its appreciation to the Organization of African Unity, the South Pacific Forum and the Caribbean Community, as well as other regional organizations, for the continued cooperation and assistance they have extended to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in this regard,

Concerned by the fact that all Member States have not adhered to the measures provided in the Programme of Action contained in the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa and have thus continued or re-established relations in a number of fields with South Africa,

Bearing in mind the importance of the activities of non-governmental organizations aimed at putting an end to the assistance that is still being rendered to South Africa by some specialized agencies,

Expressing its conviction that closer contacts and consultations between and among the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional organizations help to facilitate the effective formulation of assistance programmes to the peoples concerned,

Mindful of the imperative need to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the various United Nations decisions relating to decolonization,

Bearing in mind the extremely fragile economies of the small island Territories and their vulnerability to natural disasters, such as hurricanes and cyclones, and recalling relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/70 of 11 December 1991 on cooperation and coordination of the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations in their assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the item; 6/

2. Takes note of the report of the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples on his consultations with the Acting President of the Economic and Social Council, 5/ and endorses the observations and suggestions arising therefrom; 9/

3. Recommends that all States intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

4. Reaffirms that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute to the full implementation, without further delay, of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and all other relevant General Assembly resolutions;

5. Reaffirms also that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the aspiration of colonial peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension of all necessary moral and material assistance to those peoples and their national liberation movements by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system;

6. Expresses its appreciation to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have continued to cooperate with the United Nations and the regional and subregional organizations in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and urges all the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to accelerate the full and speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

9/ E/1992/85.

7. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as international and regional organizations, to examine and review conditions in each Territory so as to take appropriate measures to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of the Territories;

8. Requests all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen measures of support and formulate adequate programmes of assistance to the peoples of colonial Territories, bearing in mind that such assistance should not only meet their immediate needs but also create conditions for development after they have exercised their right to self-determination and independence;

9. Also requests the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to provide, through an inter-agency framework, the necessary assistance to small island Territories in order to alleviate the adverse conditions arising from the interplay of factors relating mainly to their size and geographical location;

10. Further requests the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in formulating their assistance programmes, to take due account of the conclusions and recommendations, entitled "Challenges and opportunities: a strategic framework", of the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Island Developing Countries and Donor Countries and Organizations, held in New York in June 1990; 8/

11. Requests once again the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to provide all humanitarian, material and moral assistance to Namibia and all newly independent and emerging States so as to enable them to consolidate their political independence and achieve genuine economic independence;

12. Urges the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in cooperation with the regional and other organizations where appropriate, to submit to their governing and legislative organs concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions, particularly specific programmes of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

13. Recommends that the executive heads of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund draw the attention of their governing bodies to the present resolution and to consider introducing flexible procedures to prepare specific programmes for the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

14. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have not already done so to include in the agenda of the regular meetings of their governing bodies a separate item on the progress they have made in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

15. Welcomes the continued initiative exercised by the United Nations Development Programme in maintaining close liaison among the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and in coordinating the activities of the agencies in extending effective assistance to the peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories, and calls upon the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as a matter of urgency, to contribute generously to the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in those Non-Self-Governing Territories affected by natural disasters;

16. Urges the administering Powers concerned to facilitate the participation of the representatives of the Governments of Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories in the relevant meetings and conferences of the agencies and organizations so that the Territories may draw the maximum benefits from the related activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system;

17. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to adhere to the Programme of Action contained in the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, in particular with regard to increased support for the opponents of apartheid, the use of concerted and effective measures aimed at applying pressure to ensure a speedy end to apartheid, and ensuring the non-relaxation of existing measures to encourage the South African regime to eradicate apartheid until there is clear evidence of profound and irreversible changes;

18. Stresses, in the context of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, the need for the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to render all possible assistance to the front-line and neighbouring States to enable them to rebuild their economies, which have been adversely affected by acts of aggression and destabilization by South Africa, to withstand any further such acts and to continue to support the people of South Africa;

19. Invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to cooperate with the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid Fund established by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, with the common objective of providing emergency assistance to the front-line States and national liberation movements struggling against the apartheid regime, and with other measures taken by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Organization of African Unity;

20. Urges all States, especially those that have economic, financial or other links to South Africa, to adhere fully to the Programme of Action contained in the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa until the establishment of a united, democratic and non-racial South Africa;

21. Recommends that all Governments should intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations and, in that connection, should accord priority to the question of providing assistance on an emergency basis to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

22. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and to prepare for submission to the relevant bodies, with the assistance of those agencies and organizations, a report on the action taken in implementation of the relevant resolutions, including the present resolution, since the circulation of his previous report;

23. Commends the Economic and Social Council for its debate and resolution on this issue and requests it to continue, as appropriate, to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, appropriate measures for coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

24. Requests the specialized agencies to report periodically to the Secretary-General on the implementation of the present resolution;

25. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to the governing bodies of the appropriate specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations so that those bodies take the necessary measures to implement the resolution, and also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

26. Requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/647
10 November 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 101

OFFERS BY MEMBER STATES OF STUDY AND TRAINING FACILITIES FOR INHABITANTS OF NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Report of the Fourth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Khalid Mohammad Al-Baker (Qatar)

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories" and to allocate it to the Fourth Committee.

2. At its 2nd meeting, on 6 October, the Fourth Committee decided to hold a general debate covering agenda items 18, 98, 99, 100 and 12, 101 and 105, on the understanding that individual proposals on matters covered by those items would be considered separately.

3. The Fourth Committee considered item 101 at its 2nd to 8th meetings, between 6 October and 3 November (see A/C.4/47/SR.2-8). The general debate on the items referred to above, including the present item, took place at the 3rd to 7th meetings, between 13 and 22 October.

4. The Fourth Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General relating to the item (A/47/486).

5. At the 8th meeting, on 3 November, the Chairman drew attention to draft resolution A/C.4/47/L.4, which was finally sponsored by Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, El Salvador, Fiji, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, the Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uruguay, Vanuatu and Venezuela.

6. At the same meeting, the Fourth Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.4/47/L.4 without objection (see para. 7).

RECOMMENDATION OF THE FOURTH COMMITTEE

7. The Fourth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/66 of 11 December 1991,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories, 1/ prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954,

Conscious of the importance of promoting the educational advancement of the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Strongly convinced that the continuation and expansion of offers of scholarships is essential in order to meet the increasing need of students from Non-Self-Governing Territories for educational and training assistance, and considering that students in those Territories should be encouraged to avail themselves of such offers,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. Expresses its appreciation to those Member States that have made scholarships available to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories;

3. Invites all States to make or continue to make generous offers of study and training facilities to the inhabitants of those Territories that have not yet attained self-government or independence and, wherever possible, to provide travel funds to prospective students;

4. Urges the administering Powers to take effective measures to ensure the widespread and continuous dissemination in the Territories under their administration of information relating to offers of study and training facilities made by States and to provide all the necessary facilities to enable students to avail themselves of such offers;

1/ A/47/486.

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

6. Draws the attention of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to the present resolution.